

2/1828

172.

258 Market

258/16

Paid March 21st 1826

H. K. Lathrop

Sept. 27. 1889

810.

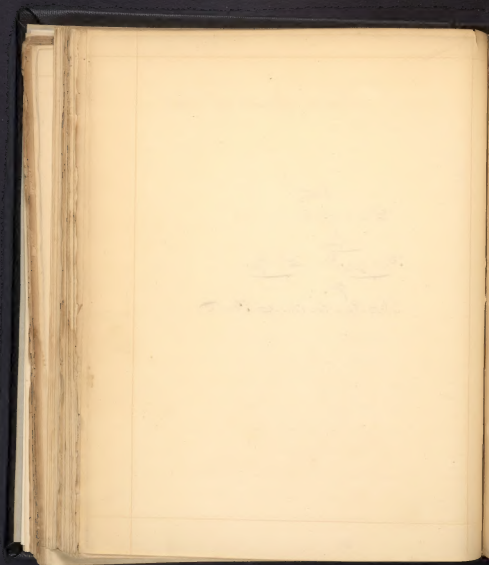
Disposed

by

Henry Kent Lahey.

4.

Northumberland and Farnham

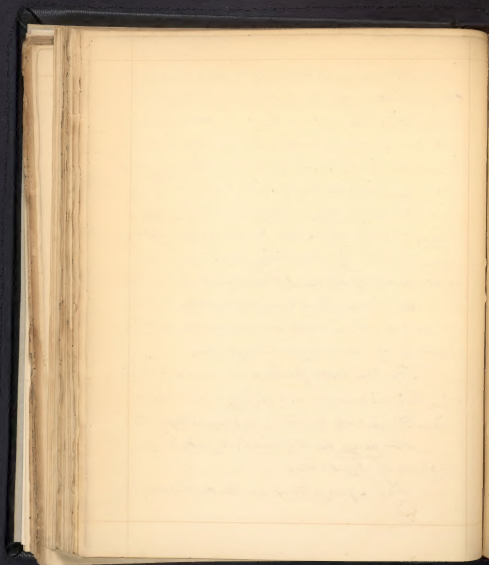


Considering dyspepsia as by far the most complicated, of all the disorders of the digestive function, the frequency of its recurrence, and embarrassing nature, I have been induced to make it the subject of the following remarks, my limited experience will not justify the thought of my being able to add any thing to our present stock of information respecting it, but by availing myself of the experience of others, I trust I shall be enabled to draw from these & such matters, and to arrange it, in such a manner, as will at least be of advantage to myself.

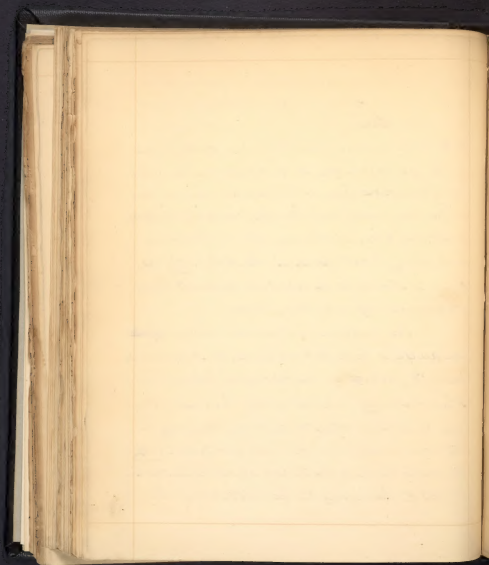
For the description, and mode of treating, this disease, I am chiefly indebted to Wilson Philip, and the lectures of Professor Chapman.

It may be defined, difficult, or depraved digestion,

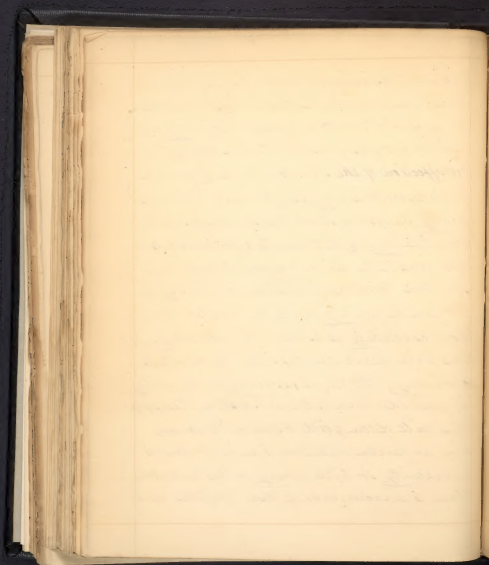
The symptoms in the commencement



are such as acid food and digested food, viz.
sour flatulent, &c. &c. due to this, and of these
the patient will often complain, which is very often
respected by his good health, thus proving that
no affection of the stomach producing feeble or
irritated secretions may exist for a time, without dis-
ordering the system. Should these symptoms be suffered
to continue any length of time, the affection extends to
other parts of the alimentary canal, and their
secretions become diminished in quantity, or
altered, in quality, and the bowels do not
act as readily as usual. The following symp-
toms will indicate this state, the mouth, is
clammy, the tongue, specially in the morning
is furred, and patient is costive, these symp-
toms will of ten yield to some mild specifics
and no further attention is paid to what is
apparently so light, owing to this inattention
there is a recurrence of these symptoms, and



debility at first only occasional, is complained
of. in this too mind participates. the patient
becomes incapable of his usual mental efforts.
his sleep is irregular and disturbed, though
occasionally he enjoys good nights, at all times
he feels a degree of drowsiness, and he now be-
comes alarmed very irritible and agitated. The
alvine discharges begin to deviate from their
healthy appearance, coming probably to diminished
or vitiated secretion of bile. being muddy or
light or dark. this change of colour is ascribed
by many to circumstances of diet, and changes
which the content of the bowels undergo in
their passage through the canal. The weakness
enables the mind to do but little. Other symptoms
the consequences of sympathy existing between
the stomach and other parts, now begin to
show themselves, as pain in the breast, pain
in the side, some times mistaken for pleuritic.



hen

ipata



April 1, 1861

My dear Mr. L.

Dear Sir

Enclosed find

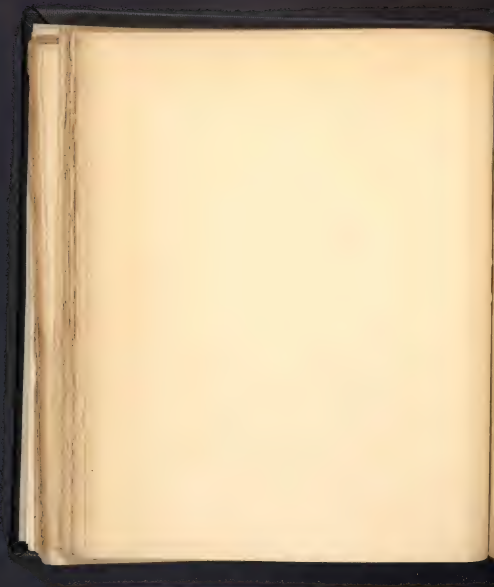
the bill for the



as in betting



1. The first part of the paper
is devoted to a general
survey of the subject.
The second part is
devoted to a detailed
description of the
various methods
which have been
employed in the
study of the
subject. The third
part is devoted to
a discussion of the
results of the
various experiments
which have been
conducted. The fourth
part is devoted to
a discussion of the
theoretical aspects
of the subject. The
fifth part is devoted
to a discussion of
the practical aspects
of the subject. The
sixth part is devoted
to a discussion of
the future of the
subject. The seventh
part is devoted to
a discussion of the
conclusions of the
paper. The eighth
part is devoted to
a discussion of the
acknowledgments.
The ninth part is
devoted to a
discussion of the
references. The
tenth part is
devoted to a
discussion of the
appendices. The
eleventh part is
devoted to a
discussion of the
index. The twelfth
part is devoted to
a discussion of the
concluding remarks.



... *Palmer* ...

...

... *exilis* ...





Hydrobia ulna



My dear Mr. [illegible]
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
[illegible] inst. and in reply to
inform you that the same has
been forwarded to the proper
authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[illegible]





I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately with my work
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately with my work
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately with my work
 but I have managed to find some time
 to write you a few lines.

Yours truly,
 J. B. Smith
 100 Main Street
 New York City



[illegible]



My dear friend
I have just received your letter
of the 10th inst. and am
glad to hear from you.
I am well and hope these few
lines will find you the same.
I have not much news to write
at present. I am still in the
same place and doing the same
work. I hope to hear from
you again soon. I am
yours truly,
John Smith





[illegible]



The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out of the car was the
 cold. It was a sharp, biting cold
 that seemed to penetrate my coat.
 I shivered, and my breath came out
 in a cloud of white. The air was
 thick with the scent of pine and
 the distant sound of a train.
 I looked up at the sky, which was
 a pale, overcast grey. The clouds
 were heavy and low, hanging
 just above the tops of the trees.
 The ground was covered in a
 thin layer of snow, and the trees
 were bare, their branches reaching
 out like skeletal fingers. I felt
 a sense of isolation, as if I were
 the only person in the world.
 I took a deep breath, trying to
 warm myself. The cold was
 invigorating, but it was also
 daunting. I knew I had to
 keep going, no matter how
 difficult it might be. I turned
 around and looked back at the car.
 It was just a small, dark shape
 in the distance, now. I had
 left it behind, and I had to
 move forward. I took another
 step, and then another, and then
 another. The cold was still there,
 but it was becoming a part of
 me. I was becoming one with
 the winter. I was becoming
 a part of the landscape. I was
 becoming a part of the story.



the chief complaint was the pain in the
with the regional anesthesia. The
the patient to the other side of the
head, especially the pain in the
the lower and the upper part of the
the patient together in the head and the
without the use of the animal and the
in the head.

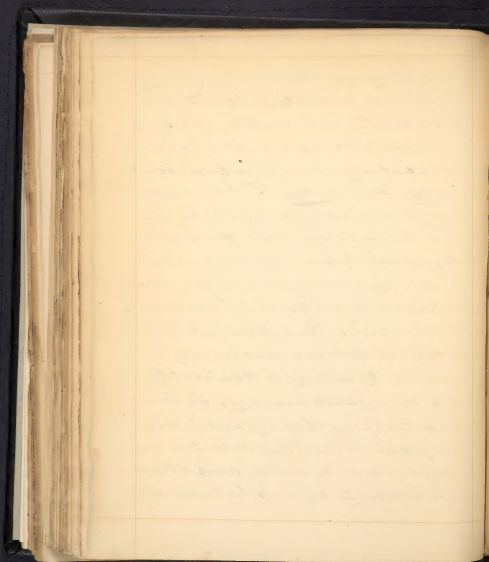
Although we could not find
the patient, the signs of symptoms, as
cardiac and respiratory, and the cephalic
signs, the patient was not in a
to be really the same as the
be in one, or more, or a part of the
the patient was not in a
with other symptoms that were not
the patient should be in a
one as it is the most expected
the patient should be in a



The above is a list of the names of the
 persons who have been admitted to the
 membership of the Society since the
 last meeting. The names are given in
 the order in which they were admitted.
 The names of the persons who have
 been admitted to the membership of
 the Society since the last meeting are
 given in the order in which they were
 admitted.



and changing the secretions, we may
next resort to antacids, spirit of
of bis muth, oil of amber, and spirit
of turpentine, this last will be found
particularly useful, in cases accom-
panying pregnancy. Palsitations
may be relieved by any of the essential
oils. When cephalalgia occurs periodi-
cally it will be most effectually relieved
by emetics, we may also try magnesia
benzoated, blisters, liniments, extract
of ammonia. The affections of the
spleen, the dolores &c. can only be
relieved by restoring to their healthy
state the digestive functions. It some-
times happens that dyspepsia will
not yield to the plan detailed even
though there be no organic alteration
but is merely kept up, by habit, and



then we must resort to alternative
course of mercury, of galvanism
sea voyage &c.

Having thus briefly sketched what
I conceive to be the principles which ought
to guide us in the medical treatment
of this disease, I shall only remark
that unless it be accompanied by
a well regulated diet all our efforts
will be unavailing, but if this be attend-
ed to, and added to this a proper at-
tention to clothing, keeping up an agreeable
mental excitement, bodily exercise,
change of air, &c. we shall of this
have the pleasure of relieving our
patients from one of the most obsti-
ate, and distressing of diseases.

